

Munyon's Witch Hazel Soap

It cures babies and grown folks of all skin eruptions.
It cures dandruff.
It stops the hair from falling out.
It makes the hair grow.
It is the best shampoo made.
It is ideal for shaving.
It gives the glow of youth to sallow and dull complexions. Cures all skin eruptions.
It is more soothing than cold cream; more beautifying than any toilet cosmetic.
It is the best toilet soap made.

8:30 A. M. 12 Noon. 8:25 and 11 P. M.

BIG FOUR

Get Tickets Broadway and Chestnut St.

FORGIVE PREACHER WHO WEDDED OLD SWEETHEART.

Congregation of Sayville Lutheran Church Meets Pastor at Station After His Homecoming.

New York, July 18.—When the Reverend Herman Zoller and his bride of two weeks returned to Sayville, L. I., after a honeymoon trip they were met at the railroad station by a large band and no small portion of the congregation of the German Lutheran Church, of which Mr. Zoller is pastor.

This reception was Sayville's way of saying to the young minister that his congregation had forgiven him for deserting all their wishes in regard to his choice of a wife and for taking to the altar Miss Annie Marsh, one of his Sunday-school teachers.

When Pastor Zoller left Sayville two weeks ago after having somewhat unexpectedly wedded the girl of his own choice—she was only 19 years old—there was fear in the hearts of some of the members that the little church would be left by the departure of the pastor. Some of the parishioners said the match was a good one and that both the pastor and his bride were of the same cloth.

Others, perhaps with eligible daughters of their own, thought the bride should have been older, or thought there should have been more ceremony about the consummation of the romance.

It became a question as to whether the strife would not be brought to an issue as to which faction should have possession of the church. But while Mr. Zoller was away the congregation had time to think it over. Zoller was rapidly happy last night in their little parsonage home secure in the knowledge that their experience along love's highway had not deceived the old saying that "all the world loves a lover."

ABANDONED BABY IS FOUND BY A MILKMAN.

Providence, R. I., July 18.—The police have a baby abandoned mystery on their hands to investigate.

While Enoch DeJong, a milkman, living at No. 234 Admiral street, was engaged in delivering milk at a house in the rear of No. 2 Woodland street, on Capitol Hill, he saw an odd-looking bundle lying in the yard near the house, and he proceeded to cultivate it. He found it was a baby, and he took it to his home. He found it was a baby, and he took it to his home. He found it was a baby, and he took it to his home.

I CURE MEN

MY BEST REFERENCE IS, NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNTIL CURED.

DR. NATHANIEL K. KING, 522 PINE ST., ST. LOUIS.

VARIICOCELE. I cure this disease without operation or ligature, and under the most favorable conditions.

STRICTURE. I cure strictures without the knife or instrument, by an application of my special treatment.

LOSS OF MANLY VIGOR. You may be lacking in the power of manhood, and I will restore to you what you have lost—the manly vigor and vitality, which may be the result of drains, excesses or indiscretions.

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON. I cure all complications, stop its progress, eradicate it from the system, and in no wise interfere with your business duties.

ULCERS AND SKIN DISEASES. I cure all acute or chronic ulcers without burning pastes or salves. Skin diseases, such as eczema, eruptions and scabs, quickly disappear under my special electro-medical spray and treatment.

KIDNEY, BLADDER AND PROSTATIC DISEASES. I cure these diseases without operation, and I am restoring to many of my patients the power of manhood.

PRIVATE DISEASES. Newly contracted and chronic cases cured. All burning and itching, inflammation and unnatural discharges stopped in 24 hours; cures effected in 48 hours.

MEDICAL ADVICE FREE. My guarantee to cure is: "You a dollar need be paid until cured."

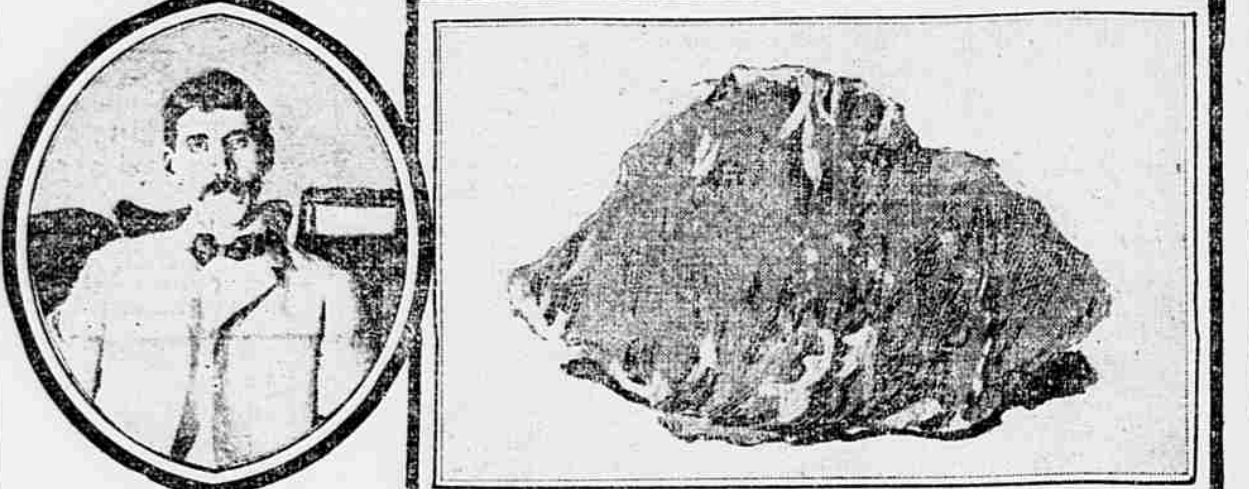
I make no charge for a friendly talk or correspondence. Come to me in the strictest confidence. I have been a specialist treating private and medical diseases of men for fifteen years. No disfigurement or money lost. I am lacking in my office equipment. I will treat you honestly, treat you skillfully and restore you to health in the shortest time, with the least expense. If you cannot call, write for symptom blanks and my latest book.

DR. NATHANIEL K. KING, or Dr. King Medical Ass'n, 8 E. Corner Sixth and St. Louis, Mo. (Opposite St. Louis Democrat).

(Between 522 Pine St.) ST. LOUIS, MO. Hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 1. X-Ray Examinations FREE.

BOILER AND ELEVATOR INSPECTOR BRANCH HOLDS POSITION OF MUCH RESPONSIBILITY.

JOSEPH G. BRANCH, INSPECTOR OF BOILERS AND ELEVATORS.



SCALE, WEIGHING SCALES, TAKEN FROM THE INSIDE OF A BOILER.

No city official has greater responsibility resting upon him than the Inspector of Boilers and Elevators, Joseph G. Branch, who is held accountable for the inspection of the 4,500 boilers and 7,000 elevators in operation in the city.

To do this work he is allowed by the city five deputies and a secretary, while he has the appointment of fifteen assistant inspectors, who are paid by the different insurance companies doing business in the city.

Mr. Branch, who was recently appointed by Mayor Wells, took the scientific course at Lehigh University, and from there he went to Princeton, where he graduated in one year, taking the degree of Bachelor of Science and establishing the record for the highest standing in the history of the university.

After finishing at Princeton he went to Berlin University, in Germany, and acquired knowledge which, coupled with practical experience, has resulted in his patenting steam and furnace appliances which are used in almost every country on the globe.

In the office of the Inspector are kept complete records of all boilers and elevators from the time they are put in commission until they are condemned, and during that time they are under the absolute control of the Inspector.

No boiler can be built or brought into the city until he has approved of the plans, or of the boiler itself, regardless of any prior inspection which may have been made by some other official in another city.

No boiler or elevator is permitted to operate in the city unless a certificate of inspection has been issued, signed by him, and the City Register, showing that it has received the Inspector's personal supervision, or that of one of his deputies.

DETERMINES STEAM PRESSURE. For every one of these 4,500 boilers he must determine the amount of steam pressure it is safe for the boiler to carry, and his certificate must show the maximum pressure allowed. After having several years' experience, Mr. Branch has a reputation for being a fair and impartial inspector.

Due to the World's Fair and the rapid growth of the city, the responsibility of the Inspector's office are increasing daily to meet the new requirements. Mr. Branch has placed this branch of the city government at the head of all the inspectors in the country, and he is on the fourth floor of the City Hall, where he receives questions of a representative of the city.

"Conditions are much changed to what they were in the country a few years ago. Twenty years ago fifty or sixty pounds was the average pressure carried and 125 was considered high. Now 150 pounds is a low average, and boilers are now being built to carry as high as 200 pounds.

"To meet this increased pressure and the dangers arising therefrom, the boilers must be stronger for more steam, and the greatest strain is placed on the rivets. Steel plates must now be used, where formerly wrought iron would do.

STRENGTH IS INCREASED. "This has increased the tensile strength of the plates from 4,500 pounds to 50,000 and 70,000 pounds to the square inch. As the strength and thickness of the plates were increased, so also the efficiency of the joints had to be proportionately increased.

"The double-riveted lap joint, with an efficiency of 70 per cent of the solid plate, is a thing of the past, and is fast giving way to the triple-riveted butt joint with double straps, which gives an efficiency of 85 per cent of the solid plate.

"I am strongly in favor of requiring the butt joint wherever possible, and I believe that this is the first step toward a change. While the city ordinance only calls for a hydrostatic or external test to boilers, I do not believe that this is a sufficient test under present conditions, and I am requiring my deputies to go inside of every boiler and make an internal or hammer test.

"No office feels the growth of St. Louis more than mine. As the business of the manufacturer increases he calls on his engineer for more steam, and the greatest trouble that I have is keeping down the pressure allowed the manufacturer on his boilers.

"Again, the modern high-speed compound engine, with its high pressure, and the steam may be more economically compounded. The result is that we have to keep a sharp lookout, and particularly watch the safety valve.

"The engineers render me every assistance and make their reports promptly and accurately. You will notice that you never hear of labor troubles among engineers. They hold the most responsible positions, and yet they are the poorest paid of all high-class laborers. The engineer is responsible for the entire plant, and is under a great strain both day and night.

"What about the life of a boiler?" was asked. "The life of a boiler varies greatly," Mr. Branch explained. "We have several years in St. Louis forty years old, and possibly two dozen over thirty, but after a boiler has been in actual service for ten or twelve years, it should be closely watched.

"A boiler must stand an enormous daily strain, as you can see when you think of the expansion and contraction which it undergoes daily. From 100 pounds to 150 pounds to the square inch for every degree of temperature, and in firing up and taking off a boiler, there will be a variation of at least 200 degrees in temperature.

As every degree means a strain of 100 pounds, the boiler is subjected to a strain of 45,000 pounds, or twenty-two and one-half tons to the square inch.

"It is this contraction and expansion which is most injurious to a boiler and tests its durability, but there are few other sources of failure, namely, the forming of scales on the inside of a boiler, which corrodes the metal and results in a loss of energy.

"These scales are deposits of mud and sediment in the water, and from the chemical composition of the water itself. An ordinary 100-horse-power boiler will evaporate about 25 gallons of water every hour, and the deposit formed with localities and character of the water.

WATER NOT HARD ON BOILER. "The Mississippi River water is not as hard on the boiler as might be supposed. Clear spring water, which usually contains much more lime, does much more damage to a boiler than even the muddy river water. As a 100-horse-power boiler will evaporate at least 20,000 pounds of water in a ten-hour day, and in a month, say 40 tons, one can readily see what we have to contend with in the way of sediment and scales.

"This sediment is the natural foe of all boilers, as it eats into the steel pitting and corrodes the plates. As it is entirely on the inside of the boiler, it makes it necessary that the inspectors go inside so that a careful examination can be made.

"An inspection of this kind is hard work, having its peculiar dangers, and the men engaged in it are improperly paid for the class of work they do and the danger involved. The city pays its deputy inspectors only \$10 a month.

"The manholes through which they must enter a boiler are on an average only ten inches in diameter and elliptical in shape. In many cases the Inspector is overcome by the gases or the heat and it is then almost impossible to get him out.

"To become a good inspector, one must have had a practical experience around boilers for quite a time, for boilers are all made up of their peculiarities, and to learn them a man has to see them and work around them. Inspectors must be sober, keen-eyed and thoroughly familiar with every piece of metal which enters into the make-up of a boiler.

"They must, of course, be honest, for their influence is brought to bear on them to overlook defects, and allow the pressure to exceed the limit as set by this office. There are many plants in St. Louis which it costs several hundred dollars in lost time when they shut down, so that an inspection can be made by a boiler.



INSPECTORS JOHN KELLY AND W.A. VINCENT, READY TO GO INTO A BOILER.

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DEMANDS HAVE INCREASED. As to the inspection of elevators in a city the size of St. Louis, the demands on the office of Inspector have been greatly increased in the last few years on account of the erection of so many large office buildings.

Thousands of persons use these time-savers every day, and the greatest care must be exercised to see that there are no defects in the apparatus. The law requires that all elevators in the city shall be inspected at least every three months.

Mr. Branch has decided to inspect the elevators in the large office buildings every month hereafter, with the idea of paying particular attention to the automatic safety devices, which are intended to stop the car either at the top or bottom, should accident occur, or the conductor fail to do so.

The slightest defects are to be remedied at once, Mr. Branch says. Sometimes the rope slips off the drum of sheave and while only a strand may be broken or the rope only partially chewed, its use must be discontinued.

It may mean an entire new cable, but Mr. Branch says that under no condition will he permit a cable to be spoiled or tucked under, and he has instructed his deputies to look carefully for these defects.

operation closely, and thought I saw big possibilities in it. This was especially so in schemes they had for wholesaling this line of goods to small stores throughout the country. I was a clerk at this 5-cent counter.

GERMINATION OF AN IDEA. "The more I came in contact with this branch, the more I thought something could be made of it on a large scale. The only question in my mind was how long would it take. Finally I determined to hunt up a location and start a 5-cent store of my own. This was easier said than done, for I had absolutely no funds. I put the matter up to the firm, and they agreed to let me have a loan of \$500 and take my note in payment.

"I hunted around for a location for a long time and finally hit upon the idea of opening up there in February, 1872. I had not taken up the 50-cent idea then, and this was my first business venture.

"I remember that the man who owned the property did not want to let me go in without paying the rent in advance. This was a serious proposition, although it was only \$30, for I didn't have it. I had done considerable traveling in search of a location, and when I finished I had just \$25 left in the world. I induced him to rent on the promise that I would have the store ready to open in a few days.

"When I was 21 I secured a position in the dry goods store of Moore & Smith, at Watertown, N. Y. This was my first trip away from home, and I didn't venture very far. My first month's salary was nothing. For the second three months I received \$2.50 a week and for the second six months \$4 a week.

"I worked there nearly six years and never got over \$10 a week. Probably that was about all I was worth. Anyway, I didn't see anything beyond that \$10 a week. Still I had the temerity to marry on that magnificent income. This was in 1878. My wife was a dressmaker employed in the same store with me, and was making more than anything else I attributed my success in life for as I made the money she saved it. We have three daughters.

"After I had been with Moore & Smith for some time they established a 5-cent counter in their store. I watched its

operation closely, and thought I saw big possibilities in it. This was especially so in schemes they had for wholesaling this line of goods to small stores throughout the country. I was a clerk at this 5-cent counter.

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Information about Colorado

The thought has occurred to us that we might induce a great many people to go to Colorado if we could only make them realize how quickly and comfortably the trip to Colorado is made, how low the rate is and how wonderfully beautiful Colorado really is.

With that end in view we have prepared this blank. Fill it out, enclose it in an envelope, and we will not only answer any questions you may ask, but we will send free of charge a copy of "Under the Turquoise Sky." We usually charge six cents in stamps for this book, but for this special occasion we will send it free.

MR. H. P. MANTZ, D. P. A.,

901 Olive Street, S. Louis:

I am interested in Colorado, and would like to know:

1. What is the round-trip rate from.....to Denver or Colorado Springs?
2. When should I leave here in order to connect with Rock Island trains from St. Louis to Colorado?
3. What will it cost me for a good room and board at.....Colorado?
4. What is the sleeping-car rate from St. Louis to Colorado?

Please send me "Under the Turquoise Sky," as well as such other literature about Colorado as you may have.



H. P. MANTZ, Dist. Pass. Agent,
901 Olive St., St. Louis.

and it was about as unattractive a proposition as one could well imagine. The rent was \$30 a month. The store was 14 by 35 feet, located in a old-fashioned building, a miserable show-window, and everything about the place of the crudest character. The fixtures for the entire store cost less than \$20. But this little store was the nucleus of my success in business.

It was a go from the very start. My first day's sales were \$125, and the business kept up in a most satisfying degree.

"That store is still in existence now, only I have built the handsome office building in Pennsylvania on its site and the store is located on the ground floor. This is my monument to the business. I paid Moore & Smith the money I owed them in six months, and I have never borrowed a dollar since.

My success at Lancaster induced me to branch out in other places. I opened a store at Harrisburg, Pa., 12 feet wide and 20 feet deep—the smallest I have ever owned. My brother, C. S. Woolworth, with whom I used to play store when I was a boy, was its manager. In the fall of 1879 we decided to put in a line of 10-cent goods in these two stores. It didn't increase the sales much, and I began to think we had made a mistake in departing from the 5-cent line. The Harrisburg store was very much like the Utica store—it was a success at first, but the business dwindled off, and finally we shipped the goods to York, Pa. The net profit at Harrisburg for eight months was only \$200.

The New York store was a dismal failure from the very start. We closed it after three months with a net profit of \$35.

SAVING ONE-FOURTH. "Well, that is how I started. I have always tried, no matter how small my income, to live on three-fourths of it, and to save the remaining fourth. From the Lancaster start I have opened eighty-eight stores. They have not all been successes. Some of them have been closed and some of them have been sold. I have seventy-four

now running, and they do a business of between nine and ten million dollars a year.

"Shall you continue to operate these stores now in connection with your duties in the Guardian Trust Company, and what is your system for keeping track of such a large business?" Mr. Woolworth was asked.

"I shall always keep the stores. They are my first love and my heart is in them. The system of operating is not complicated. We have a central office in this city. From this office we send out our buyers for goods upon requisition from the different stores. We have eleven buyers, three of whom go to Europe.

"Each store has a manager who works without salary. It is virtually his store and the only compensation he gets is on a commission basis. In other words, he has got to make his store profitable or he will not benefit from its operation. We pay cash for everything as soon as it is delivered. There is not one cent's worth of credit in the entire business, but the stock of each store is checked up and paid for by that store as soon as it is delivered.

"Have you a system of promotion in your stores?" "We are constantly promoting young men who are competent or discharging those who are incompetent. No pulls go in my stores. A man gets to the top on merit alone. In the first place, a young man must be personally recommended to me by some one I know before he is taken into the store. First he is placed on a nominal salary and given an opportunity to learn the business. He has no promise of promotion or of future of any kind. I depend upon my managers and three inspectors to report to me about the young man. When it comes to time when I want a new manager I have a report of every man in my employ likely to fill the position laid before me, and I select the best man."

PLEASED AT FINANCIAL OUTLOOK. "What should you say a young man

should do besides attending to the tasks assigned him to make a success in life?" "He should live well within his means, no matter how limited they are. He should never run in debt, and no matter what salary a young man receives he should save at least one-fourth of it. A young man must select an occupation that is congenial. He cannot make a success of life unless he makes his business a pleasure."

"Have you any observations to make regarding the general financial and business condition of the country?" "They are excellent. If I should find any fault at all I should say there was too much speculation. I believe, however, we have reached a point when this element will not disturb conditions. Overcapitalization has a great deal to do with the lack of confidence in our financial condition. A great many people have become loaded up with securities that are not good collateral. They cannot borrow money on them to continue speculation. I do not believe in trading on margins; it is too much like gambling."

"Why are there so many failures and reorganizations in business enterprises?" "Lack of harmony is the principal reason. A trust company or any business organization to be successful must have absolute harmony in its board of directors. And it must be run on strictly business principles. There must be system. If there is harmony and affairs are conducted on strict business lines, there will be few failures in the business world."

Suicide of a Prisoner. Toledo, O., July 18.—George Hadja, aged 42 years, committed suicide in the insane ward of the county jail. When his body was discovered he was hanging to the side of his cell. He had taken his belt strap, looped it around his neck, fastened it to an iron hammock clutch on the side of his cell and deliberately ended his life.

\$500,000 IN PRIZES of \$5.00 each to be given to the School Children of America

School Children's Competitive Advertising Contest No. 894.

The boy stood on the burning deck, Eating Egg-O-See by the Peek

His father called he would not flee

Until he ate his Egg-O-See.

EGG-O-SEE

The introduction of Egg-O-See has marked a new era in the food business. It is a full-sized package of absolutely the best flaked food made, and

Retails for 10 Cents.

It has already become the standard flaked food of the world. Its price places a dainty, digestible food within the reach of all. The largest food mill in the world, with the most approved labor-saving devices, enables us to manufacture a superior article of full weight at this low price.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THE GREEN PACKAGE.

If your grocer does not keep it, send us his name and 10 cents and we will send you a package, prepaid.

Address all communications to Battle Creek Breakfast Food Co., Quincy, Ill.

Made by the BATTLE CREEK BREAKFAST FOOD CO., Battle Creek, Mich., Quincy, Ill.